digester from which some biogas is recovered, you must report:

(1) Annual quantity of CH_4 recovered from the anaerobic process calculated using Equation II–4 of this subpart.

(2) Total weekly volumetric biogas flow for each week (up to 52 weeks/year) that biogas is collected for destruction.

(3) Weekly average CH_4 concentration for each week that biogas is collected for destruction.

(4) Weekly average biogas temperature for each week at which flow is measured for biogas collected for destruction, or statement that temperature is incorporated into monitoring equipment internal calculations.

(5) Whether flow was measured on a wet or dry basis, whether CH_4 concentration was measured on a wet or dry basis, and if required for Equation II–4 of this subpart, weekly average moisture content for each week at which flow is measured for biogas collected for destruction, or statement that moisture content is incorporated into monitoring equipment internal calculations.

(6) Weekly average biogas pressure for each week at which flow is measured for biogas collected for destruction, or statement that pressure is incorporated into monitoring equipment internal calculations.

(7) CH_4 collection efficiency (CE) used in Equation II–5 of this subpart.

(8) Whether destruction occurs at the facility or off-site. If destruction occurs at the facility, also report whether a back-up destruction device is present at the facility, the annual operating hours for the primary destruction device, the annual operating hours for the back-up destruction device (if present), the destruction efficiency for the primary destruction device, and the destruction efficiency for the back-up destruction device (if present).

(9) For each anaerobic process from which some biogas is recovered, you must report the annual CH_4 emissions, as calculated by Equation II–6 of this subpart.

(e) The total mass of CH_4 emitted from all anaerobic processes from which biogas is not recovered (calculated in Equation II–3 of this subpart) and from all anaerobic processes from which some biogas is recovered (calculated in Equation II–6 of this subpart) using Equation II–7 of this subpart.

[75 FR 39767, July 12, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 73905, Nov. 29, 2011]

§ 98.357 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(g), you must retain the calibration records for all monitoring equipment, including the method or manufacturer's specification used for calibration.

§ 98.358 Definitions.

Except as provided below, all terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the CAA and subpart A of this part.

Biogas means the combination of CO_2, CH_4, and other gases produced by the biological breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.

Ethanol production means an operation that produces ethanol from the fermentation of sugar, starch, grain, or cellulosic biomass feedstocks, or the production of ethanol synthetically from petrochemical feedstocks, such as ethylene or other chemicals.

Food processing means an operation used to manufacture or process meat, poultry, fruits, and/or vegetables as defined under NAICS 3116 (Meat Product Manufacturing) or NAICS 3114 (Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing). For information on NAICS codes, *see http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/*.

Industrial wastewater means water containing wastes from an industrial process. Industrial wastewater includes water which comes into direct contact with or results from the storage, production, or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. Examples of industrial wastewater include, but are not limited to, paper mill white water, wastewater from equipment cleaning, wastewater from air pollution control devices, rinse water, contaminated stormwater, and contaminated cooling water.